

## The Washington Times

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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1916.

## BOSTON ON EMBARGOES

Boston never was strong for the embargo idea. The Hartford convention would probably never have been held if there hadn't been an embargo which, voted by people who weren't in the shipping business, tied up New England's ships. In that day there were large sections of the infant republic's population that could not yet quite realize the importance of free international relations—until after the embargo had interfered with them.

Now comes Boston to protest against an embargo on shoes and leather. It isn't hard to imagine Boston acquiescent in the notion of an embargo on wheat or beef; but on leather and shoes? Never! "Beacon Hill" writes to the paper that an embargo would hurt this country worse than anybody else, for the law of supply and demand is in control and "Beacon Hill" is archaic enough of view to take it seriously. "Beacon Hill" ought to know better; the law of supply and demand has been repealed long ago. The law of gravitation will be tackled pretty soon, too. This is going to be a free country at any cost; just provided that enough eccentric notions can be devised to go around, and prospects are excellent.

## TOO LATE TO BACK UP

Congressman Adamson will be found perfectly correct in his protest against an effort of the railroads and their organized employees to effect the repeal of the Adamson eight-hour law. Perhaps that law should not have passed; but it did, and was supported by members of both political parties. They went out at the end of the session, into a political campaign in which they defended their course. The country gave a verdict that though it was indeed based on a complexity of issues, is nevertheless bound to be accepted as a general approval of the railway legislation. That legislation was imperfect and incomplete; but the measures that passed, together with those proposed for passage later, were brought sharply into issue in the campaign, and the result will have to be accepted as indorsement at least until experience shall have pointed a way to better the measures.

Neither side to last summer's controversy was willing, when that controversy was acute, to make terms. Their uncompromising attitude made it necessary to legislate, and to legislate in haste. It was not a highly creditable performance; but if the people who forced that situation are discovering that they got their fingers pinched, they will also discover that men who have defended their votes all summer and autumn will not be much disposed to right-about-face on such short notice. Monkeying with the legislative buzzsaw is not always productive of the most satisfactory results.

## A MILLION AND A HALF

General Scott, chief of staff of the army, is head of the syndicate of intellect that devotes itself to consideration of the problems of national defense and possible war. When he speaks, it is for the array of knowledge, information, belief, and understanding that constitute the general staff. Perhaps he is wrong; but who is more entitled in these matters to the assumption that he is right than the general staff?

In the view of General Scott, then, this nation needs 1,500,000 trained men ready to answer the call for national defense. The general took into his confidence the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, and told it what are esteemed the occasions of danger to this country from abroad. He explained what the experience of European countries had taught them. He told how the British system of voluntary service, even when modified by the creation of the territorial, has broken down under the stress imposed by a really great war.

Canada has been erected into a great military power. Australia has learned how it can raise an army comparable with that which fought for four years the battles of the Southern Confederacy. Britain has just sent out its call for another million of soldiers, on top of four millions already provided for. In the like ratio, population to population, this country might be expected to bring forward twelve millions!

Is it to be presumed that a million and a half is an extravagant number for us to defend, with fronts on the two great oceans of

the world? If Britain's empire is wide-flung and requires that the mother country and all the colonies shall in time of need give even to their uttermost of men and treasure, shall it be so confidently asserted that no exigency may compel this nation to use one and one-half per cent of its population under arms?

Britain is calling for something like 12 per cent of all its population, to bear its burden of war in the trenches and in the lines of reserves that will be ready for the trenches. France has gone as far. Germany is no laggard; rather, as the world well knows, she is the leader in this grim style of enterprise. May America go on blinding itself to the fact that the wide oceans on its east and west fronts are highways—no longer barriers?

The question of universal training and universal liability to service is upon the country. It must be solved. It can be solved in only one way. A democracy must have democratic military service, or else autocratic militarism. If that fact is not yet borne in upon the national consciousness and intelligence, the sooner it is, the better.

## THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

There are a few things that perhaps may be said in favor of the Congressional Record despite that they are true. Likewise in favor of "leave to print." It is become popular to gibe at the Record as a compound of the posings and vapors and vanities of men whose expressions have no real value. But the Record in fact contains little of that sort of thing. Its literary quality may be crude, and is. There is not much oratory in it nowadays; less than there used to be. But that merely proves that it represents the straightforward expressions of men doing business. An oration of the Websterian quality would have mighty little effect on directing legislation, nowadays. If oratory is dead, business is very much alive.

To discontinue publication of the Record would destroy one of the world's greatest and most useful repositories of valuable information. True, there are speeches in it that never were spoken. In the main, the unsaid speech is the carefully prepared one that has a particular purpose; that represents research, and often highly specialized information. Congress doesn't just merely talk at the official reporters half so much as it did in the days of balanced sentences and finished periods and eagle flights of fancy. There is less consideration for the sensibilities of Buncombe county than ever before. The Record funnels into one reservoir a vast field of contributions by people who know what they are talking about; authorities whose work has appealed to public men, and is given attention by them. To abolish the Record would not facilitate Congressional work. To abolish even "leave to print" would not, we venture, make the Record more valuable. Rather, it would keep out of the Record much data that is useful, and that is constantly used by people capable of thinking and understanding.

Just a single example. Three or four years ago a new Congressman conceived the idea of learning the truth about river and harbor legislation. He worked months at it; but he could only get five minutes to talk; five minutes now and then under "general debate" with "leave to print" the rest. He printed, printed generously, and pointedly. The Record of what he printed found readers, students, analysts, concerts. It started the crusade against pork. There would have been no results from that member's efforts if there had been no Record and no privilege to print the unspoken speech.

A hundred like cases could be cited. It would be worth while if some people who never saw Congress at work, who know nothing about its processes, who imagine nothing more clever than to make meaningless gibes at it, could find out some of the facts before relieving themselves of their poor wit and pathetic misinformation.

## THE ALL TOO FREE MR. FREAR

Can nobody head off this Frear person—Frear of Wisconsin? He blew into Washington on the wings of a political nor'wester a few years ago, and started making trouble for the rivers and harbors appropriations. In a little while he had the graft aspects of that particular measure so thoroughly understood that he turned, like Alexander, to the contemplation of new pastures. He saw the possibilities of the public building bill, and went after it. The other day he printed in neat, attractive form, one of those speeches that we suspect was never delivered, and therefore under certain rules laid down by folks who never saw Congress or studied its workings, ought not to have been printed. But on reading it we find ourselves fascinated with the delightful elaboration and detail with which it considers the scatteration of public buildings throughout the country.

This Frear speech ought to be in the hands of everybody of that archaic school that considered economy a virtue and extravagance at least a questionable habit. Perhaps there are nineteen or twenty

people left in the land who frankly esteem waste a wrong; there may be as many others of the impression that waste is questionable. For these few old-fashioned souls the Frear speech on public buildings will be delightful reading. Prayerful contemplation of it might even convert one or two others to the view that there is some excuse for the narrow and visionless notion that prodigality may have a relationship to deficits.

It has always been assumed that at least pork was non-sectional; universal, abandoned, democratic. But it seems not. If Frear is truthful, Wyoming has lost caste as the headquarters of Congressional largesse. In the old days of Aldrichism and appropriations, Wyoming was pretty apt to get what it wanted, because it controlled so many appropriations. But those days have passed, and Sun Dance gives way to Ogechee, or whatever is that Seminole name of the Everglades town with a public building, a postmaster and a pensioner. It seems that Florida has been hogging the pork. List to Frear:

The Public Buildings Commission makes an astounding statement in its report, pages 34 to 35. From that we learn Florida has ten Government courthouses containing local post-offices which have cost \$1,575,000. California has only 4; Ohio, 5; and Illinois, 10. The four Congressional districts of Florida: California, 11; Ohio, 22; Illinois, 27. Florida has less than 10 per cent of the population of Ohio and Illinois, but ten courthouses to their eleven. In its 1915 fiscal year income tax payments Florida paid \$229,509; Ohio, \$4,027,489; Illinois, \$5,654,151. Florida furnishes less than 3 per cent of Federal funds compared with these two States, but she cooperates the barrel, according to the fiscal documents. Later we will discover other remarkable Florida statistics disclosing other interesting facts. At the beginning we learn ten Government courthouses monuments go to the four Congressional districts of Florida; also eighteen items are in the last two public building bills for Florida's four districts; ten times the courthouse average that is given to Ohio or to Illinois districts, and yet the Buckeye State contributes practically \$19 for Florida's Government buildings to every dollar paid by Florida, and the Sucker State contributes \$25 for Florida's Government monuments for every dollar paid by Florida, and Florida gets proportionately ten monuments where Illinois gets one.

It might be possible to view with satisfaction this spectacle of Illinois—home of the meat trust and Roger Sullivan and South Clark street and other symbols of cussedness—getting the hooks, if it were not with painful remembrance of the skyscraping rambles for which the innocent traveler is soaked in the Florida winter headquarters, who shall contend that the State needs charity from the Uncle of us all? Take it away from Illinois, if you will; but at least give it to bleeding Kansas or idealistic California or darkest Arkansas, with the accent on the "w." To give it to those Florida highwaymen, merely because Frank Clark is a good fellow and Duncan Fletcher mixes well—that is too strong. We love her oranges, but her lemons are sour.

## THE WORLD'S GOLD GAINS

The National City Bank shows, from figures of the United States Mint, that in the last quarter century the world has produced \$8,000,000,000 of gold, which is about the same amount that it produced in the 400 years previous. Moreover, it has raised its annual production steadily from 1896, when it first exceeded \$100,000,000, until now it is right around \$500,000,000. That is, if the present rate should continue, sixteen years would see as much produced as the last twenty-five years, or the 400 years prior to the last twenty-five. Manifestly this immense increase in the gold supply must have some effect on the value of gold in relation to general prices. That the increasing stock of gold has much to do with rising prices has been apparent, even since long before the war. But not only the growing supply of gold has caused inflation. The increasing use of the instrumentalities of credit, all over the world, has made the gold "go farther." No country uses checks, for everyday transactions, so extensively as does the United States, but all are increasing these uses, and some of them employ the bank acceptance in ways that produce much the same effect as our universal checking system.

At any rate, Canada is enjoying the satisfaction of ripping up its own railways and sending the pieces to Europe voluntarily. When our turn comes maybe there'll be less consideration for our feelings.

"First, catch your hare," will also apply in this matter of the warrant that has been issued for Venezuela, charging him with high treason. Carranza has run strictly according to form, in refusing to agree. Mr. Lloyd-George was reported the other day to have lost his voice; but he is so far recovered that his remarks in London today are confidently expected to be heard distinctly as far away as Berlin.

A deficit of \$300,000,000 is of course only a little matter, compared to the importance of the various pork measures.

President Wilson and the Pope seem to agree with about all the lesser figures in the matter, that efforts to force peace at this time will be futile.

## Don Marquis' Column

The English aviators are still raining "ell and dropping" attitudes over the German lines.

One of the most American of American traits is the un-American fondness for genealogical trees.

Yes, of course we know.

Inquires an advertisement, superciliously: "Do you know?"

"1. Why is the sea never still?"

"2. What makes an echo?"

"3. Why can't we see in the dark?"

"4. What are eyebrows for?"

"5. Why are tears salt?"

"6. Where do thoughts come from?"

"7. What makes a bee hum?"

"8. Why cannot animals talk?"

"9. What keeps the stars in place?"

"10. Why does milk turn sour?"

"11. Why do we dream?"

"12. Does a plant die?"

"13. Is a stone alive?"

"14. Why is yawning infectious?"

"Mail a coupon for the answers," commands the ad.

Do nothing of the kind, is our advice. Save the stamp.

There are two things to be noted:

1. Because the tourists make it nervous.

2. A sound makes an echo.

So the Edison Electric Company can sell light at so much per kilowatt-hour and have a happy time forgetting to deliver the bulbs we order till they've been asked three times.

4. For sly Italian barbers to attempt to rub perfume on.

There is a certain insipid odor otherwise. But if they begin to taste of Worcestershire sauce see a physician at once.

6. Boston, the Rockefeller Foundation and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler.

7. Some of them can.

8. Habit. And, anyhow, where else could they go to than where they are?

10. Why not?

11. With the cost of living what it is doing a worm which breeds in vast numbers in the soup served at large public dinners, flying from throat to throat with incredible rapidity and increasing in power and virulence as the speaker gives way to the fish speaker, as the fish speaker yields to the squab speaker, etc., and attaining its fullest final development with the cheese speaker.

Form the habit when young of bringing all your little troubles and anxieties and puzzles to the Sun Dial. Young men who are crossed in love, you too can bring your little heartaches to your Uncle Donald. And if we are not able to help you in any way, at least we can always have a good cry together.

If a flat had a hundred rooms a thirteen-month-old kid would manage to fill them all.

During the last three or four years we have been compelled to revise our estimate of two large classes of people—convicts and business men.

Until we began to edit the Sun Dial our contacts with actual life were very few. For years we had lived the quiet, studious, aloof, uninquiring life of a newspaper reporter. We were afraid of the world of crime. We were afraid of the world of business. We withdrew ourselves from the scene, as into a cloister. We were prejudiced against convicts and against business men. We knew nothing of either class.

But about four years ago we published a poem which made a hit with a man doing time in prison in New York State and he wrote us to that effect. We answered his letter, and a correspondence sprang up. We liked his letters and got to liking him.

And then, for a couple of years, convicts newly released from prison would drop in to see us on their arrival in New York. We tried to get some of them jobs, but practically we were of very little help to them. They were about as they were, and out of a dozen there was not one who ever betrayed the trust.

Convicts are just out of prison have a hungry desire to be respectable, if only for the sake of safety. Otherwise they are about as they are. After they have been out a while and have had their prison records pounce on them from the dark and crush them down again, a half dozen times or so, some of them very naturally grow a little more crooked.

They have to make a living somehow. They are not, as a rule, of any finer fiber morally than the rest of us. But if they are caught fresh from prison, when the moral fit is on them, and given a truly fair chance, most of them do pretty well.

On the whole, we have been agreeably surprised at the convicts with whom we have come into contact.

And we have been agreeably surprised at business men. Our conception of the average business man was of a dry, wooden, tiresome, unromantic, unresponsive sort of bore, with no intellectual curiosities outside his grooves of occupation, and no artistic cravings not easily satisfied by the ordinary musical comedy. We admitted that there were exceptions.

But we were surprised at the number of exceptions. Every kind of verse, the so-called "highbrow" variety which we have used for several years—and we have used a lot of it, some manufactured on the premises and some contributed—has had an instant response from one or more business men. Brokers, merchants, lawyers, salesmen of all sorts, magistrates, insurance men, contractors, railroad men, have responded in increasing numbers to any sort of the Sun Dial, verse or prose, which has had imagination, color, or anything like spiritual vision. And an astounding proportion of our contributors, who send in good verse, are business men themselves.

So we have concluded that the pattern about "the tired business man" wanting to be amused with the very cheapest sort of slapstick stuff is a mistake and calamity.

Poets and organ grinders learn to pick up a lot of change out of the snow.

DON MARQUIS.

## LETTERS TO EDITOR ON CURRENT TOPICS

Views of Readers on Subjects Found in the News.

To the Editor of THE TIMES:  
I am a special meeting on December 16 the School Custodians' and Janitors' Union, 14590, adopted a resolution of thanks for your support in the campaign for increase of salary for the Federal and District employees.  
W. P. CANNON,  
Recording Secretary,  
Washington, December 17.

Publicity Feature Makes Canadian Disputes Act Effective, Says Reader Who Urges It for United States.

To the Editor of THE TIMES:  
It is generally conceded that Canada has the most effective system yet devised for the peaceful settlement of labor disputes. Since the law was put into force, that country has been remarkably free from labor troubles. The law prohibits the use of severe penalties, a strike or lockout until certain requirements of the act have been complied with.

There being in the last thirty days' notice of the desired change of conditions by employees or employers, as wages or better terms of employment on the one hand or a proposed reduction on the other.

If the parties are unable to come to an agreement, the one contemplating a strike or a lockout is compelled to lay the case before the Government for arbitration.

The arbitrator is appointed by the minister of labor and notifies each party to the dispute to name a member of the board, and they agree to a third, or the third member be appointed by the minister of labor himself.

After its findings are published the employees may strike or the employers lock out, if they wish, but the recommendations of the board have been, as a rule, accepted.

The admirable success of this system is due solely to publicity. Could it not be tried in the United States?

Washington, Dec. 17.

Predicted That Clerks' Conscience Will Not Permit Them to Accept That Five-Dollar-a-Month Raise.

To the Editor of THE TIMES:  
Now that Congress is about to increase our pay \$5 per month, "gloria," would it not be well for the clerks to voice the understanding that the retiring age is to be 100 years? I predict that the conscience found in the Treasury Department will have an effect on the Treasury Department's rest in a contented state of mind were he to accept that \$5 each month—a good self-respecting conscience could not but feel the strain and be honest with itself.

R. E. MORSE,  
Washington, Dec. 12, 1916.

Suggests Catapult or Similar Device for Pedestrians to Escape Automobiles at Street Crossings.

To the Editor of THE TIMES:  
There are great possibilities for the man of inventive genius to construct some device (say on the order of a catapult) whereby the pedestrian could be hurled across the street crossings; as it would be far more inviting to meet sudden death on the face of the street up against a building, than to be mangled or crippled for life, or suffer a slow, tortuous and lingering death, due to the careless driving of a "diver" or "gas tank."

It occurs to me that the instructors of motor driving, not impress upon the minds of prospective "divers" and drivers of "gas cars" the presence of brakes, and the fact that these brakes are accessible to the most casual and that they are just as easy to reach and manipulate as are those devices for "more speed" and "more pep."

Crossing streets has become a "pain," especially here, where streets are so wide, and it often happens that a pedestrian, when he is in the middle of the street, and even when he is almost at the curb, is unable to get out of the way of a car in time to avoid a collision.

It is a strict infringement on your personal rights to be commanded to get out of the way by another person merely because that other person happens to be riding in a gas wagon, and the fact that he is riding in a hot air machine should not guarantee his right of way any more than that same person would have or be allowed on the sidewalk.

The right of way is something which motorists have by natural presumption was theirs and does not rightfully belong to them. The use of a powerful, ear-splitting device by the motorist, which would not only be a nuisance, but a danger to the pedestrian, is a complete stopping of his car is far less than the effort on the part of the pedestrian, in hopping, skipping, jumping or sliding out of the way.

The manufacturers of devices used for "clearing the roads" which are powerful enough to notify one of the approach of a motor vehicle a half mile off, should be given notice to "close shop."

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MANY WILD DUCKS KILLED.  
CHESTER TOWN, Md., Dec. 18.—Duck hunters had fine sport last week, scores of duck, wild geese, and swan being killed off Cedar and Male Point. Numerous mallards were killed at the foot of Water street, Chester town.

## WHAT'S ON PROGRAM Many Interesting Events of Importance Are Scheduled.

Today.  
Meeting, Drama League Study Club, in Drama League building, 1235 V street, N. W., 8 p. m.  
"Armed Characters," a lecture by Prof. J. W. Savory, Home Club, 8:15 p. m.  
Drama League, 1235 V street, N. W., 8 p. m.  
Maryland building, 10 a. m.  
Mass meeting, teachers in Washington public schools, new Central High School auditorium, 8 p. m.  
Entertainment, "Open House day," Drama League Study Club, 1235 V street, N. W., 8 p. m.  
Benefit dance and bazaar, board of lady managers, Caspary, Hospital, Raleigh Hotel, 8 p. m.  
Meeting, Washington Board of Trade, Willard Hotel, 8 p. m.  
Meeting, Sunday School Institute, Trinity Parish Hall, 1235 V street, N. W., 8 p. m.  
Meeting, President's Own Garrison, G. A. R. Hall, 8 p. m.  
Meeting, representatives of patriotic societies, Willard Hotel, 8 p. m.  
Meeting, Geologic Society of Washington, 1235 V street, N. W., 8 p. m.  
Concert for the blind, Library of Congress, 8:15 a. m.  
Bazaar, benefit of St. Martin's Church, residence of Mrs. G. D. Davis, 48 Rhode Island avenue, 1235 V street, N. W., 8 p. m.  
Meeting, National Association of Mothers and Parents, Teachers' Association, Raleigh Hotel, 8 p. m.  
Meeting, Women's Missionary Society of the Mt. Vernon Place, 8 p. m.  
Meeting, Patworth Church, 2300 P. street, N. W., 8 p. m.  
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Amusements.  
National-George Arlino, "The Professor's Love Story," 8:15 p. m.  
Keith-Annette Kellerman, "A Daughter of the Gods," 8:15 and 10:15 p. m.  
Belasco-Vaudeville, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.  
Palladium, 8:15 and 10:15 p. m.  
Loyalty-Burlesque, 8:15 and 10:15 p. m.  
Lew's Columbia-Motion pictures, 10:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.  
Strand-Photoplays, 10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.  
Garden-Photoplays, 10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.

Tomorrow.  
Bazaar, benefit of St. Margaret's Church, at residence of Mrs. G. D. Davis, 48 Rhode Island avenue, 1235 V street, N. W., 8 p. m.  
Meeting, address by Commissioner Newman, League of American Pen Women, Raleigh Hotel, 8 p. m.  
Meeting, Board of Education, Franklin School, 8 p. m.  
Meeting, District of Columbia Society, Sons of the American Revolution, Raleigh Hotel, 8 p. m.  
Meeting, schools committee of the Chamber of Commerce, in rooms, 2:30 p. m.  
Meeting, George Washington University, drawing room of national suffrage headquarters, 1428 Rhode Island avenue, 8 p. m.  
Celebration of "Forefather Day," Washington Congregational Church, Innam Memorial Church, opening with reception, 8 p. m.  
Christmas entertainment, with tree, Willard Hotel, 8 p. m.

Christmas Eve.  
Massive-Grand Lodge, reports and grand convocations, 8 p. m.  
Old Fellows-Eastern, No. 7; Harmony, No. 5; Friendship, No. 12; Federal City, No. 28; St. John, No. 6; convocations.  
Knights of Pythias-Mount Vernon, No. 5; Equal, No. 17; Friendship Temple, No. 31; Pythian Hall, 8 p. m.  
Independent Order of Red Men-Orcella Tribe, No. 19.

CAPT. H. T. BRIAN DIES  
Was Veteran of Civil War and Deputy Public Printer.

Capt. Henry T. Brian, a deputy public printer for nine years, died yesterday at his home, 1244 Columbia road. Captain Brian was a veteran of the civil war, and after its close received a position in the Government Printing Office. In 1907 he received an appointment as deputy public printer and served in that capacity until his death yesterday. He is survived by two sons and his wife. One of his sons, Captain H. Brian, a member of the Third Regiment, D. C. N. G., on the Mexican border, will be here for the funeral services, which will be announced later.

NEWS OF ROCKVILLE  
Parker Will Contest Promises to Take Up Most of Week.

Trial of the suit of Benjamin H. Parker, Mrs. Mareb McKimble, and Mrs. Mabel O'Donnell to break the will of their father, Charles H. Parker, in the circuit court, promises to consume the greater part of the week.

It is contended that Mr. Parker will inherit an estate valued at between \$150,000 and \$200,000, was mentally incapable of making a valid deed when he executed his will, which practically ignored the three contestants.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS TO MEET  
Session Will Be Held Tonight at Trinity Parish.

The Sunday School Institute of Washington will hold its usual monthly meeting at 7:30 this evening in the Trinity Parish Hall, Third and Indiana avenue northwest.

The principal speakers are to be W. W. Millan, superintendent of the Sunday school of Mt. Vernon M. E. Church, South, who will speak on the "Co-operative Spirit in Sunday School Work," and Mrs. A. K. Anderson, of St. Alban's parish, who will talk on "Teaching Fathers and Mothers the Duties of Parenthood."

5,000 DAIRYMEN IN UNION  
Tri-State Association Indorsed at Chestertown Meeting.

CHESTER TOWN, Md., Dec. 19.—The milk producers of Queen Anne's, Talbot, Caroline, Cecil and Kent counties held a joint meeting here. The proposal to form the Tri-State Association, with a thorough organization in each county, was indorsed. There are already 5,000 members, owning over 40,000 cows, and before May it is expected to more than quadruple this.

EDUCATION AS XMAS GIFT.  
As a Christmas gift to the nation and its non-English speaking immigrants, the United States Bureau of Education today urged in an "America First" campaign that everyone try to induce his instructors to start learning the language of their country of adoption.

## ATHLETIC CLUB TO BE MUSIC CENTER

New Organization Will Have Orchestra and Auditorium Seating 1,500.

The new Washington Athletic Club, which is now being organized, promises also to be a vital factor in our music world. When it is completed next fall it will offer to Washington the musical advantages, for instance, of the Lotus Club in New York, where the members have known, at first hand, artists of the highest rank, exceptional talent, whose placement in the art world has been often proclaimed by recognition in this organization. Albert Chevalier was one unique personality whom the Lotus Club hailed as a distinct factor in the entertainment field.

Music's part as a factor in this new organization has been outlined by Percy E. Foster, a member of the board of directors and a man prominent in the music activities of the city. Mr. Foster makes us know that through the athletic club the city aims to offer, in winter, many musical attractions, as the country clubs do in the outdoor season, for both the men and women of the community.

Auditorium Seating 1,500.  
Mr. Foster says that the club will have an orchestra for its functions and will offer vocal features as well, in the extensive programs planned throughout the season. The architects are planning an attractive auditorium seating 1,500 people, to be used solely for the activities of the club, with special attention given to the acoustics of the hall.

Professional recitals of the highest type are to be given for the members of the club. The large number of members will make it possible to set aside a fund that will make these entertainments a certainty. They will be given each Saturday evening.

Washingtonians are congratulated. The arts will hold an important place in an organization that is proclaimed athletic. It seems as though the spirit of ancient Greece is entering into our social consciousness. The developments from this nucleus seem legend.

Within twenty-four hours, recently, a striking illustration was given in this city of the evolution of piano music. It consisted of two recitals in one day, one the delightful harpsichord recital given by Frances Pelton-Jones at the Friday Morning Music Club, followed in the afternoon by a piano recital by Padegawski, the genius of the moderns, who puts into his music more